

FOR THE AMERICAN.
An Extract from an Address,
On the Imagined State of Society in the Twentieth
Century.

A hundred years ago or more,
Of strange perversion blind,
Men buttoned up their coats before,
And wore long tails behind.

These wholly useless parts of dress,
In this our wiser day,
We never use at all, unless
To keep the flies away.

By wondrous art we now contrive
Things on a better plan,
Our very clothes become alive,
And form part of the man.

A dancing dress becomes the brain,
Each turn and motion showing;
The only art he needs to know,
Is just to get going.

The lawyer from his garment knows
Essential aid to draw;
He first must gain a suit of clothes,
Who'd gain a suit of law.

The parson in a doctor's dress,
Should any sick man need him,
Would first console his mind's distress,
And then proceed to bleed him.

The fairer sex this art doth bless,
In still more numerous cases;
It does not stop to improve their dress,
But also mends their faces.

A new cosmetic—wondrous strange!
New beauties brings to view,
And as the various feelings change,
Its colour changes too.

When she would blush, it reddens quite
This sympathetic paint;
And quickly turns to palest white,
Whenever the fair would faint.

So blended every softer shade,
Such freshness all alive,
How brightly blooms the lovely maid,
At charming sixty-five.

Art finds relief for all your ills,
Ye sick! both great and small.
A man that pays the doctor's bills,
Needs hardly die at all.

Your neck is broke—'tis surely bad,
It must occasion pain;
But here's a tincture to be had,
Will set all right again.

Consumption has destroyed your rest,
Drink this—'twill be no worse;
The malady will leave your breast,
And settle on your purse.

A fractur'd skull—'twas lately done,
Is cured with slight endeavor,
And though the brains be wholly gone,
The man's as well as ever.

Your head's as bald as Jonah's gourd,
Then take this potent balm,
Rub once—you'll see upon my word,
Hair growing on your palm.

Invention, long so dull and blind,
Now wakes as from a dream,
And labor soon of every kind
Will be performed by steam.

A frisking young Merino ram
Into an engine goes,
When here comes out a roasted lamb,
And there a suit of clothes.

A company, 'tis said, will try
To get a bill to pass,
To snuff the sun from out the sky,
And light the world with gas.

Sunbury, November 24, 1840.

The Resumption Movement.

We have two or three more stories in relation to the resumption movement. The following from the *New York Express* has an air of confidence: "It is the current belief in this city that the Banks in Philadelphia have made an application to the Banks here for a loan of a million of dollars, for twelve and eighteen months. Such is not the fact. The Banks in that city have made no such request, nor do they wish it. The capitalists of Boston have taken a loan of two millions and a half, which is supposed to be about the amount of the balance they are laying in Bank there,—or rather they have agreed to take post notes for this sum at 12 and 18 months, bearing an interest of 6 per cent—thus placing an amount now dead on interest and conditioned to be paid in New York.

New York.

Our New York friends are ag in somewhat alarmed at the export of specie. The Banks are nevertheless said to be full of gold; but silver is scarce. The export of both since September 30th are estimated at \$2,200,000.

The *New York Express*, speaking of money, says:

There is more demand among stock operators and in the street for money. It is more difficult to place stock than it was; but in the banks there is the same abundance as heretofore, and the amount of good paper. The Banks have diminished their line of specie, by disposing of that particular kind of coin that would command a premium, and the balances generally of distant Banks are rather diminished; they have still, however, a great surplus of capital and specie—so much so, that several of the Banks have taken a portion of the million loan to the Philadelphia Banks, and a larger sum would be readily granted if the Philadelphia Banks should ask it.—*Bicknell's Rep.*

FROM BICKNELL'S REPORTER.
ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM SHIP
CALEDONIA.

IMPORTANT NEWS!

The Caledonia steam packet arrived at Boston on Thursday at 1 P. M. She brings us important intelligence, but happily of a pacific character. The French ministry has been changed—Louis Philippe favors the policy of peace, and there is every probability of an amicable adjustment of the Eastern question, although it is still surrounded with difficulties. The English funds have improved, and the money market generally was more cheerful than at our previous dates. By this arrival, we have London and Liverpool papers of the 4th instant, and Paris of the 2d.

It will be seen that the Queen Regent of Spain has abdicated. There is a rumor of the probable abdication of Louis Philippe, and also of the Emperor of Austria. Indeed, the movements amongst the European Governments, both actual and expected, are of an extraordinary character. The ports of Syria are blockaded, and indeed the entire coast of that country, by the allied fleet.

We are indebted to the *New York Commercial Advertiser* for an account of the foreign intelligence, and to the *New York Sun* for an extra.

ABDICATION OF THE QUEEN OF SPAIN—RESIGNATION OF THE FRENCH MINISTRY—PROGRESS OF THE ALLIES IN SYRIA—DEATH OF LORD HOLLAND—OUTRAGE ON A NEW YORK PACKET SHIP, &c., &c.

The Caledonia left Liverpool at 3 o'clock of the afternoon of the 4th, arrived at Halifax at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the 17th, and at Boston on the 19th at 1 o'clock, P. M., thus making the passage two hours short of 15 days, notwithstanding the weather was very boisterous almost the whole passage.

The Columbia was expected to be ready to leave by the 4th. She had arrived at Liverpool, but it was deemed the most prudent course to send off the Caledonia, although she had been in port but five days. She arrived out after the passage of eleven days from Halifax, and was three hours less than thirty-four days absent from Boston.

The Great Western, which left New York on the 10th of October, arrived at Bristol on the 24th. The British Queen departed from Portsmouth on the 2d, and been compelled to put into Sterling, Scotland.

FRANCE.
Resignation of the Ministry.

This event took place on the 22d of October, not unexpectedly except as to time. It was looked for, but not before the meeting of the Chambers. The immediate cause is said to have been a difference of opinion between the King and M. Thiers, in relation to the speech from the throne. The particulars are thus given by the correspondent of the Times: On Thursday night a Cabinet Council was held at St. Cloud, under the presidency of the King, to consider the terms of the speech with which it was proposed that His Majesty should open the sessions of the Chambers. The passage in it which referred to the crisis that has been produced by the treaty of the 15th of July was couched in terms of hostility, defiance, and even of menace. On this the King observed, that it would be highly expedient to introduce into the discourse expressions calculated to alter the pacific character which the Eastern question had within a few days assumed. M. Thiers persisted in his view of the subject, contending, with much animation, that it was necessary France should assert her independence, and maintain her rank in the world.

The King agreed with him in that sentiment, but remained of opinion, that the proposed mode of declaring it was objectionable and dangerous. At midnight M. Thiers resigned.

Marshal Soult was sent for by the King, and a new Ministry was quickly formed.

Another account says, that the difference between the King and M. Thiers was not upon the tone of the speech, but upon a distinct proposition introduced in it, for a vote sanctioning a farther addition of some 100,000 men to the army; this the King objected to, as almost equivalent to a declaration of war, and the minister persisted.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

The latest intelligence from the seat of operations was by telegraph at Paris on the first inst., from Toulon the 31st of October. Byrond had taken possession of the allies; the Emir Beshir had abandoned the cause of Mehmet Ali, and surrendered to the English. He arrived at Malta on the 27th, on board the English steamer Cyclops, with fifteen members of his family, and a suite of one hundred and fifteen persons, on his way to England. This revolt against Mehmet was spreading throughout the mountains.

SPAIN.
Abdication of the Queen Regent.

Intelligence of this event was received in London on the 20th of October. The autograph act of abdication was signed on the 12th, having been preceded by a dissolution of the Cortes. The following account is given by the correspondent of the London Chronicle:

The Queen had made up her mind to quit Spain before Espartero and her new ministers arrived. It is known that she consented to the appointment. When they reached Valencia, and proceeded to an interview with the Queen, they started to her the situation of affairs at Madrid, the anxious expectations of the people, and the necessity of claiming them by a kind of address or manifesto, promising the withdrawal of the municipal law, as well as the submission to the future Cortes for discussion of that modification of the regency for which certain parties clamoured.

Her majesty was averse alike to any statement of disapprobation of the municipal law, or to any allusion to the question of the regency. She demanded of the ministers present, a note in writing of these her recommendations and demands. This, with some hesitation was drawn up, it being the

wish of the ministers to merely allude to the regency question, and not offend the Queen with conditions that the Cortes might reject.

On receiving and perusing the note of her ministers, the Queen-Regent withdrew and sent for Espartero, with whom alone she had a short conference. Espartero quitted the Queen with a countenance full of emotion, brought the ministers instantly to his apartments, and there informed them that she had already drawn up and signed her abdication of the regency, which she seems determined to persevere in.

After some consultation among themselves Espartero and the ministers returned to the Queen and used their utmost efforts to dissuade her from the extreme of a revolution. All represented to her the difficulties and disagreeableness of the moment were not so great as she imagined. Her majesty remained immovably determined. Senior Ferrer then observed that, if Queen Christina insisted on abdicating and on retiring to Naples, as she proposed, she must leave the young Queen Isabella to the guardianship of the nation, and must also give up the public property vested in her as Queen and Regent. Christina made no difficulties with respect to Queen Isabella, but the demand of her resigning her right over all property seemed to cause her some hesitation. She said she would reflect upon it until next day. The next day, however, she was resolved upon abdication, and withdrawing to Naples at all events; and she handed the act of abdication, which had been ready on the first day, to Senior Ferrer. The ministers accordingly announced the event to the nation. They themselves are, by the constitution, invested with the Regency till the meeting of the Cortes. And the ordinances for the dissolution and convocation, will be published immediately.

An American Packet Fired Upon.

The packet ship South America, from New York for Liverpool, was fired upon on the 2d inst. just as she was entering the channel, by an English yacht full of men. The yacht proved to be a revenue cruiser, and the conduct of her officer in command is severely censured by the Liverpool papers.

Great Britain.

John Holman, an under-graduate of Cambridge University, killed himself with laudanum, in consequence of failing to pass his examination. He was studying for the ministry.

The grand jury having found a true bill against the Earl of Cardigan, for his felony in fighting a duel with Captain Tuckett, his lordship will be capitally tried by the House of Lords.

COLLISION OF TWO STEAM VESSELS.

Copious details are given of the loss of a splendid steamer, the Phoenix, a regular trader between Havre and London, belonging to a French company. She was lost at sea, off Dungeness, by coming in collision, at about 9 o'clock in the evening, with the steamer Britannia, a powerful ship in the same trade, belonging to the General Steam Navigation Company.

At the time the vessels came in sight of each other, the Britannia was keeping her course, and she saw the Phoenix approaching and altered her helm for the purpose of going clear of the Phoenix, which, however, still kept coming down upon the Britannia. As soon as the Britannia saw there was no possibility of avoiding the Phoenix, the engines were stopped and the order given to back astern, but before the latter operation could be effected, the collision took place, the Britannia striking the Phoenix just before the paddle box on the starboard side, the weakest point of a steam vessel, and cut her down to the water's edge.

The Phoenix immediately began to fill, and the boats of both vessels were lowered, and saved the whole of the passengers and crew of the Phoenix, who were taken on board the Britannia. The Phoenix went down in 35 fathoms water, before the boats reached the Britannia, and was irretrievably lost.

The Phoenix was commanded by Capt. Lefort, a Frenchman, but with an English crew. The loss of vessel and cargo is estimated at £50,000.

The Britannia had her steam knocked away, and a portion of her larboard bows stove in by the collision. The hole was studded up with blankets and tarpaulins by the crews of both vessels, and the exterior covered over with canvas to prevent the water pouring in.

Austria.

The *Magniburg Gazette* and the *Universal Gazette* of Leipzig publish the following correspondence from the banks of the Danube, dated the 14th inst.:

"It is announced that a European sovereign of the first order has an intention of imitating the example of the King of Holland, by abdicating. Ober reports, with more probability, qualify this report, by stating that this monarch merely intends to divide the sovereignty with his brother, under the title of co-regent, in order to be able to act with more energy at a period which requires the greatest firmness."

The National says that

"The monarch alluded to in the German journals is the Emperor of Austria, who has been always of a feeble constitution both of mind and body, and whom a family agreement had disinherited many years before his father's death. The non-execution of this treaty is explained by the peaceable state of Europe at the late Emperor's demise. The state of affairs has now assumed a warlike appearance, and the treaty of London menaces the peace of the world, and M. Metternich's life as Emperor of Austria, has been much embittered by an attack of apoplexy. These circumstances have suggested to the Autic Council the wish of confiding the helm of the State to younger and more vigorous hands. The successor of the present Emperor is his brother the Archduke Francis Charles Joseph. The Prince is but thirty-eight years of age, and has issue 3 sons and 1 daughter."

ITALY.
Vesuvius Preparing.

We learn from Naples, 4th ult, that subterranean commotions have for several days been perceptible along the whole of the ground which crosses the road leading from the frontiers of Citerior Calabria to the Roman States, and that Vesuvius had for two days been emitting dense volumes of smoke, spreading a sulphurous odor, so that an eruption of the mountain was expected.



THE AMERICAN.

Saturday, November 28, 1840.

Democratic Candidate for Governor,
Gen. DAVID R. PORTER.

The Danville Intelligencer came to hand in an enlarged and improved form. We wish the editor all the success his exertions deserve.

The Ocean and Weekly Clipper.

An excellent weekly newspaper, published at Baltimore, has been received. The mechanical execution of the paper is excellent. With a slight alteration, we may safely say, in the language of a great poet:

Full many a gem of purest ray serene,
The ample pages of "the Ocean" bear;
Full many a joke may here be seen,
That might have perished in the desert air.
If it were not decidedly unpoetical, we would say that the price, one dollar and fifty cents per year, is "dog cheap."

The New World.

The first number of the second volume of the *Quarter New World*, will be issued on the 2d day of January 1841. This form being more convenient for binding, has induced the enterprising publishers to issue it in this manner.

General Bankrupt Law.

Judging from the tone of some of the whig papers we have no doubt but the general bankrupt law will be one of the exciting topics brought before Congress at the commencement of its session. In the House of Representatives it will not meet with much opposition, as a large majority of whigs and democrats are favorable to its passage. In the Senate it will also pass by a small majority. The question then is, will Mr. Van Buren vote for it? We think not. Many of his warmest supporters are in favor of the measure, and he will not interpose the constitutional power which he is invested, to defeat the will of the people.

A National Bank.

This question is already beginning to be agitated in some of the whig papers. Some of the whig members of Congress stand opposed to it on constitutional grounds. The currency question will undoubtedly be the great bone of contention at Washington this winter. The friends of the United States Bank will make a powerful effort to obtain a charter for a National Bank. If they do not succeed in that, an attempt will be made to repeal the Sub-Treasury.

The line of Steam Ships running between Boston and Liverpool, are taking the lead of the N. Y. Bristol line. The Caledonia left Liverpool on the 4th inst., and arrived at Boston on the 19th, making the passage in 14 days and 22 hours. The British Queen left Bristol on the 1st inst., and arrived at New York on the 21st. Time of passage, nearly 21 days. The foreign news by these vessels, it will be seen, is of a very interesting character. Christina, the Queen Regent of Spain has resigned, and has retired to Italy. The New York Signal adds: "The Ex Regent has departed for Italy; and much to the surprise of every one, she takes a husband with her. It seems that very shortly after the death of King Ferdinand, the widowed Queen formed an acquaintance with one Munoz, of the garde de corps, to whom she was privately married. They have two children. The voluntary removal of such a mother, who had the sole guidance of the young Queen, must certainly be esteemed a good riddance. She goes to her sister, the Duchess of Berry, who boasts of a similar liaison."

The following improved version of Shakspeare's well-known soliloquy of the Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard the Third, was made at a whig celebration not a hundred miles from this place, in commemoration of the recent victory of General Harrison. The orator, who had a poetic temperament, waxed warm upon his subject, especially when he touched upon the Florida War. He said:

"Now is the winter of frequent defeat
Made glorious summer by this Harrison;
And all the clouds that lowered upon our cause
In the deep bosom of victory buried.
Now are our brows bound with victorious
wreaths;
Our dried con skins hung up for monuments,
Our mock alarms changed to merry greetings—
Sub-Treasury speeches to expected treaties.
Grim-visaged War has left the Florida swamps,
And now—instead of barbarous blood-hounds
To fight the souls of peaceful swags,
He capers nimbly in a neat log cabin,
To the screeching fillic and deep-toned fife."

One hundred thousand men are to assist in the funeral ceremonies of Napoleon, and the preparations are on a most extensive scale.

The President's Election.
ELECTORAL VOTES.

	H. B.	V. B.
CONNECTICUT,	8	
OHIO,	21	
MARYLAND,	10	
RHODE ISLAND,	4	
NEW HAMPSHIRE,	8	7
NEW JERSEY,	23	
NEW YORK,	36	
GEORGIA,	11	
MAINE,	10	
PENNSYLVANIA,	30	
MASSACHUSETTS,	14	
INDIANA,	9	
KENTUCKY,	15	
MICHIGAN,	3	
VIRGINIA,	12	23
DELAWARE,	3	
Vermont,	7	
TENNESSEE,	15	
LOUISIANA,	5	
NORTH CAROLINA,	15	
ARKANSAS,		3
MISSOURI,		4
MISSISSIPPI,	4	
	234	37

South Carolina 11, Illinois 5, and Alabama 7, have no doubt gone for Van Buren, which will make the final result thus:

Harrison,	234
Van Buren,	60
Harrison's Majority,	174

The New York Evening Post in a late number, has made an attack upon Gov. Porter, and attributes the defeat of Mr. Van Buren to the measures of his administration. If some of these City Custom-House editors, whose patriotism is generally measured by the amount of patronage they receive from the general Government, knew what jealousy their love of democracy is looked upon by the people of the interior, who are not wholly ignorant of their "position," they would at least keep silent, and not injure a cause which at best they can but little benefit.

The amount of tolls received on the New York State canals during the second week in November, is eighty-two thousand five hundred and seventy-five dollars and thirty cents.

TIDE WATER CANAL.

If the citizens of Philadelphia had an eye to their own interests, they would not long hesitate about the propriety of making some arrangements for the purpose of towing boats from Havre de Grace to Black Creek, bound for that city. The completion of the Tide Water Canal has clearly demonstrated, that the great trade of the Susquehanna is destined to flow into that channel, on its way to market. The enterprising citizens of Baltimore are well aware of this fact, and are using every exertion to divert the trade to that city. All the boats now constructed on the Susquehanna, are designed for the navigation of the Pennsylvania and Tide Water Canals. Some of them are magnificent vessels, more resembling "ships that ride at sea," than the ordinary canal boat. A few weeks since another of these fine boats was launched, and immediately loaded at this port with eighty tons of Shamokin coal, destined for the Baltimore market. A Union canal boat seldom carries more than twenty-five tons. The expenses in running the boats are, we believe, nearly the same. These are advantages in favor of the Tide Water boats, that are too obvious to be overlooked. A great part of the merchandise brought to this place from Philadelphia, during the fall trade, has been carried by schooners to Havre de Grace, and thence by Tide Water boats to the place of destination. The expenses of toll and freight are less than by way of the Union Canal. The only objection that can be urged against this route is, the temporary delay frequently occasioned between Philadelphia and Havre de Grace. We repeat, that in less than three years, nearly the whole of the immense trade of the Susquehanna will be carried through the Tide Water Canal.—Whether to Philadelphia or Baltimore, will depend wholly upon the facilities afforded by the respective cities.

INDUSTRY VS. HARD TIMES!

The complaints of hard times have become so familiar to our ears, that we began to marvel a few days since whether there ever was a period when the times were not hard, and we came to the conclusion that at every period of the world people have always looked forward for better times. We are well aware that there are periods of what is termed pressure and commercial distress, when money is temporarily scarce. But so long, as a people, we enjoy health—the blessings of a free government—and an abundance of the necessaries of life, we should not complain of the times. In this country every man may be considered the architect of his own fortune, and we may safely affirm, that in nineteen out of twenty cases, where persons are unsuccessful in their plans, the fault is wholly attributable to a want of industry, economy or prudence.

The great desire of making a fortune in a short time, instead of pursuing the old-fashioned and almost certain way of acquiring wealth, has been the ruin of thousands whose prospects were all that could have been desired. By grasping at too much, like the dog with life shadow, we frequently lose all that we have. We have seldom seen a sober, industrious and prudent young man, possessing ordinary intelligence, who has failed to establish himself well in life. Industry is the main spring of all our actions. Without it no individual nor community can prosper. Every man is bound to pursue some business, some lawful calling to which he should devote his time and attention. The great Author of our being has emphatically declared "that by the sweat of the brow thou shalt earn thy bread," and the man who spends his time in idle pursuits, who ever his circumstances in life may be, cannot consistently be a good citizen or a Christian. As a citizen he sets a most pernicious example, and therefore inflicts an injury upon society. As a Christian, he is equally culpable in "eating the bread of idleness," since the mind is never so well fortified

against the evil ways of the world as when engaged in the exercise of some lawful pursuit. A writer in one of the numbers of the *Spectator* thus comments on idleness:

"Mankind are divided into two parts, the busy and the idle. The busy world may be divided into the virtuous and vicious. The virtuous again into the covetous, the ambitious and the sensual. The idle part of mankind are in a state inferior to any of these. All others are engaged in the pursuit of happiness, though often misplaced, and therefore more likely to be attentive to such means as shall be proposed to them for that end. The idle, who are neither wise for this world nor the next, are emphatically called by Dr. Tillotson, 'fools at large.'"

The New Cabinet.

The New World holds the following language in relation to the new cabinet to be formed under the administration of Gen. Harrison. Pennsylvania it seems is not to be represented. We, however, have a different opinion. The claims of this state are too strong to be thus overlooked. Besides, there are too many office-hunters in the party, who have been anxiously, though patiently waiting their turn for twelve years past, to be thus unceremoniously shoved aside. The name of Charles B. Penrose has been mentioned as Post Master General. If we mistake not, Gen. Harrison will have more difficulty in distributing the "spoils of the party" among his numerous expectants, than has ever fallen to the lot of any other President:

"On one appointment, the public mind seems to be pretty well settled. The office of Postmaster General is generally conceded to Mr. Ewing, of Ohio. A better, and a more honest man cannot be found.

The Secretary of the Treasury will be John Davis, of Massachusetts, if he will accept the place—and Mr. Webster should decline to take a seat. Otherwise, Mr. Verplanck will answer admirably well—no one better. The reputation which he has won as a financier, both in congress, and the Senate of this state, has elevated him to a distinguished place in the estimation of the public, and New-York would be highly gratified by the appointment.

Having disposed of this office, we are at a loss to know whom to make Secretary of the Navy Mr. Southard is talked of, but we cannot spare all our able men from the Senate. Besides, Southard has had the office once already, and we see no especial reason why he should have it again.

The Secretaryship of State is considered the head of the Cabinet. For the first twelve years of our history, the "Chancellor of the Exchequer" was the first man; but Mr. Jefferson determined to change the order of things, because he had been mortified by the precedence given to Mr. Hamilton. At the first dinner of Mr. Jefferson after his inauguration, he took Mrs. Madison by the hand and conducted her to the table, thus intimating the priority of rank which he was disposed to assign to her husband, then Secretary of State. From that time to this the presidency has been conceded to the State Department. We are not quite prepared to make the appointment to this place. Mr. Prentiss would do honor to it. He is well versed in foreign affairs, acquainted with European politics, and is moreover an accomplished gentleman, well calculated to receive and entertain the diplomatists resident at the metropolis. His talents are of the highest order; and if it was not for his pre-eminence as a rhetorician, better justice would be rendered to his great abilities as a politician and statesman. He is a man of tact, intelligence, liberal views and elevated character. We can designate no one who would fill the station with more credit to himself and honor to the country.

Mr. Bell of Tennessee has been suggested for the War department. We do not know that a better man can be named. Mr. Crittenber of Kentucky would figure as a first-rate Attorney General—and thus our Cabinet is complete."

The Board of Canal Commissioners now in session in this city, have appointed Thomas Tustin of the county, to be Superintendent of Mount Power on the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad in the place of James Cameron, resigned. Mr. Tustin has filled the place of Supervisor on the Columbia Railroad for some time past.

United States Gazette.

The arduous duties attached to the above office must render it a most unenviable station to any one who values his own peace and comfort. Mr. Cameron has, we believe, performed the duties of his office in a faithful and fearless manner, but the discharge of which, he has encountered more severe and bitter opposition than usually falls to the lot of a public servant. Some of the most malignant of the partisan press, were ever ready to hurl at him their shafts of calumny whenever a opportunity offered.

The Editor of the Boston Post who has suffered considerably in purse, as well as the loss of his commission of Colonel, by the election of Mr. Davis as Governor of Massachusetts, bears up again these disasters in the following humorous manner:—

"DON'T BE ALARMED.—We shall run our flag out a little while this morning, merely to dry the—therefore we beg our whig friends not to be agitated at the sight. We are sure then that Generals Harrison and Mr. Davis have both succeeded. The whigs won't believe it until we say so if the Aids should swear to it for a month.

TO ALL THOSE WITH WHOM WE HAVE BETTER.—Please call one at a time, approaching our office from Washington street, and departing through Congress street, keeping in a line, so as not to block up the highway.

IF YOU are doomed to be whipped, there is satisfaction even in having it done so effectually that there is no mistake about it—we do not like any of your half business—give us a decided triumph or a decided defeat.

Thanksgiving Dinners will be very cheap; poultry is as plenty on the 28th inst., as it was last night and the night before. Some of the best kind of turkeys were about.

THE UNIFORM.—We offered our uniform for sale, yesterday, but the Whigs have spent a much money in "buying pips," they could not raise enough to buy it, so we shall keep it until 1842, when we shall have a chance to wear it again. Gov. Davis's Aids will be obliged to appear in citizen's dress.